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SECRETARIAT OF THE KERALA LEGISLATURE

NOTIFICATION

No. 5641/LA4/71. *Dated, Trivandrum, 29th July,* 1971.

The following Bill together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Financial Memorandum and the Memorandum regarding Delegated Legislation is published, under Rule 67 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Kerala Legislative Assembly.

Dr. R. Prasannan,
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE S. G. P. AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, TRIVANDRUM, 1971.

THE KERALA SOCIETIES REGISTRATION BILL, 1971

A

BILL

to consolidate and amend the law relating to registration of literary, scientific and charitable societies in the State of Kerala.

Preamble.—WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to registration of literary, scientific and charitable societies in the State of Kerala;

BE it enacted in the Twenty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Kerala Societies Registration Act, 1971.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Kerala.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification in the Gazette, appoint.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "governing body" of a society means the governors, council, directors, committee, trustees or other body to whom, by the rules and regulations of the society, the management of its affairs is entrusted;

(b) "member" means a person who, having been admitted in a society according to the rules and regulations thereof has paid a subscription or has signed the roll or list of members thereof, and has not resigned in accordance with such rules and regulations;

Explanation.—In all proceedings under this Act, no person shall be entitled to vote or to be counted as a member if his subscription at the time is in arrear for a period exceeding three months;

(c) "memorandum", in relation to a society, means the memorandum of association of the society;

(d) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(e) "Registrar" means the Inspector General of Registration appointed by the Government under section 3 of the Registration Act, 1908 (Central Act 16 of 1908) and includes any officer subordinate to the Inspector General, not below the rank of a District Registrar, authorised by the Government to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Registrar under this Act;

(f) "society" means a society registered or deemed to be registered under this Act.

3. *Societies which may be registered.*—(1) Any society formed for any literary, scientific or charitable purpose or for any such purpose as is described in section 34 may be registered under this Act.

(2) Any society formed for any of the purposes mentioned or referred to in sub-section (1), previously to the commencement of this Act and which—

(a) has not been registered under any of the Acts repealed by this Act; or

(b) which is not compulsorily registerable under section 4, may, at any time after such commencement, be registered as a society under this Act:

Provided that no such society shall be registered under this Act unless assent to its being so registered has been given by three-fifths of the members present, personally or by proxy, at a general meeting convened for that purpose by the governing body.

(3) In the case of a society referred to in sub-section (2), if no governing body has been constituted on the formation of the society, it shall be competent for the members thereof upon due notice, to create for itself a governing body to act for the society thenceforth.

4. *Compulsory registration of certain societies.*—(1) Every society formed on or after the commencement of this Act—

(a) which has for its object any object mentioned or referred to in section 3;

(b) which consists of not less than twenty members; and

(c) whose annual gross income or expenditure in any calendar year after the commencement of this Act is not less than two thousand and five hundred rupees, shall be registered under this Act within four months from the date of expiry of that calendar year.

(2) Every society in existence at the commencement of this Act—

(a) which has for its object any object mentioned or referred to in section 3;

(b) which has not been registered under any of the Acts repealed by this Act;

(c) which consists of not less than twenty members; and

(d) whose gross income or expenditure in any prescribed period preceding the commencement of this Act was not less than such amount as may be prescribed, the period so prescribed bearing to twelve months the same proportion as the amount so prescribed bears to two thousand and five hundred rupees; or

(e) whose annual gross income or expenditure in any calendar year after the commencement of this Act is not less than two thousand and five hundred rupees

shall be registered under this Act within four months from—

(i) the commencement of this Act, if it is a society to which clause (d) applies; or

(ii) the expiry of the calendar year referred to in clause (c), if it is a society to which clause (d) does not apply.

(3) Where a society which is compulsorily registerable under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) fails to get itself registered within the period specified for registration, every person who is a member of the governing body of such society shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure, with fine which may extend to five rupees for every day during which the failure continues.

5. *Procedure for registration.*—(1) For the purpose of registration of a society under this Act, there shall be filed with the Registrar by a member of the governing body of the society or any person duly authorised by the governing body in this behalf—

(a) a memorandum which shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

(i) the name of the society;

(ii) the objects of the society;

(iii) the names, addresses and occupations of the governors, council, directors, committee or other governing body to whom by the rules and regulations of the society the management of its affairs is entrusted;

(b) a copy of the rules and regulations of the society certified to be a correct copy by not less than three members of the governing body.

(2) The memorandum shall be signed by at least seven members who shall add their addresses and occupations in the presence of at least one witness who shall attest the signatures.

(3) Upon the filing of the memorandum and the certified copy of the rules and regulations of the society under sub-section (1), the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the society has been registered under this Act.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section, for the registration of a society in existence at the commencement of this Act, it shall be sufficient for the governing body of the society to file with the Registrar a memorandum showing the name of the society, the location of the office of the society, the objects of the society and the names, addresses and occupations of the members of the governing body together with a copy of the rules and regulations of the society certified as provided in sub-section (1) and a copy of the report of the proceedings of the general meeting at which the registration was resolved on.

6. *Societies not to be registered with undesirable names.*—(1) No society shall be registered by a name which, in the opinion of the Registrar, is undesirable.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, a name which is identical with, or too nearly resembles, the name by which a society in existence has been previously registered, may be deemed to be undesirable by the Registrar within the meaning of sub-section (1).

7. *Registered Office of society.*—(1) A society shall, within twenty-one days from the date of its registration, have a registered office to which all communications and notices may be addressed.

(2) Notice of the situation of the registered office and of any change therein shall be given by the governing body of the society within twenty-one days after the date of registration of the society or of the change, as the case may be, to the Registrar who shall record the same.

(3) Any society already registered and in existence at the commencement of this Act shall, within twenty-one days of the date of coming into force of this Act, have a registered office, and its governing body shall give notice of the situation of the registered office, unless such notice had been given under any of the Acts repealed by this Act, within twenty-one days from the commencement of this Act, to the Registrar who shall record the same.

(4) If the governing body of a society fails to comply with the requirements of this section, every member of the governing body shall, unless the Registrar for reasons to be recorded in writing condones the delay, be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees for every day during which the non-compliance continues.

8. *General meetings and minutes of proceedings of such meetings.*—(1) It shall be the duty of the governing body of a society to convene the first general meeting of the society within eighteen months from the date of its registration and thereafter once at least in every calendar year and not more than fifteen months after the holding of the last preceding meeting.

(2) Election of members to the governing body according to the rules and regulations of the society shall be made at any general meeting referred to in sub-section (1).

(3) The minimum number of persons in the governing body shall be three.

(4) A list of the members of the first governing body of a society shall be filed with the Registrar within fourteen days from the date of registration of the society, and thereafter the list of the members of the governing body shall be filed with the Registrar within fourteen days after the date of general meeting at which they were elected.

(5) Every society shall cause minutes of all proceedings of general meetings to be entered in books kept for the purpose and such minutes shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which the proceedings were had.

(6) If default is made in holding any general meeting or filing the list of the governing body or recording the minutes of proceedings of general meetings, as laid down in this section, the society and every member of its governing body, who is wilfully in default, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

9. *Property of society how vested.*—The property, movable and immovable, belonging to a society, if not vested in trustees, shall be deemed to be vested, for the time being, in the governing body of such society, and in all proceedings, civil and criminal, may be described as the property of the governing body of such society by their proper title.

10. *Suits by or against societies.*—Every society may sue or be sued in the name of the president, chairman, or principal secretary or trustees, as shall be determined by the rules and regulations of the society, and in default of such determination, in the name of such person as shall be appointed by the governing body for the occasions:

Provided that it shall be competent for any person having a claim or demand against the society to sue the president or chairman or principal secretary or the trustees thereof, if, on application to the governing body, some other officer or person be not nominated to be the defendant.

11. *Suits not to abate.*—No suit or other proceedings by or against a society in any civil court shall abate or discontinue by reason of the person, by or against whom such suit or proceedings shall have been brought or continued, dying or ceasing to fill the character in the name whereof he shall have sued, or been sued, but the same suit or proceedings shall be continued in the name of, or against, the successors of such person.

12. *Enforcement of decree against society.*—If a decree is against the person or officer named on behalf of a society, such decree shall not be executed against the property, movable or immovable, or against the body of such person or officer, but against the property of the society.

13. *Books of accounts to be kept by society.*—(1) The governing body of a society shall cause to be kept proper books of account with respect to—

(a) all sums of money received and expended for and on behalf of the society and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure take place; and

(b) the assets and liabilities of the society.

(2) If default is made in complying with the requirements of this section, every member of the governing body who has, knowingly by his act or omission, been the cause of such default, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

14. *Money received as grant, loan, etc., to be spent with consent of competent authority.*—Any money received by a society by way of grant, loan, subscription from members or donation shall be spent by the society only after obtaining the written consent of the competent authority, and, for any appropriation of such money without obtaining such consent, the person concerned and the society shall individually and collectively be held liable.

Explanation.—In this section, "competent authority" means—

(i) in respect of any money received by the society by way of loan or grant from the Government, the Registrar or such other authority as may be specified in the order of sanction of the loan or grant; and

(ii) in respect of any money received by the society by way of subscription from the members or donations, the governing body of the society.

15. *Annual balance sheet.*—(1) The governing body of every society shall at some date not later than eighteen months after the registration of the society and subsequently once at least in every calendar year lay before the society in general meeting a balance sheet and income and expenditure account for the period, in the case of the first account, since the registration of the society, and, in any other case, since the preceding account, made up to a date not earlier than the date of the meeting by more than six months.

(2) The balance sheet and income and expenditure account shall be audited in the case of the first balance sheet and account by an auditor appointed by the governing body, and, in the case of any subsequent balance sheet and account, by an auditor appointed by the general meeting.

(3) The auditor appointed under sub-section (2) shall be a person who, under section 226 of the Companies Act, 1956 (Central Act 1 of 1956), can act as an auditor of companies registered in India.

(4) The balance sheet and income and expenditure account shall be signed by at least three members of the governing body when the number of the governing body exceeds three and by all the members when the number is three.

(5) After the balance sheet and income and expenditure account have been laid before the society at the general meeting, a copy of the balance sheet, certified by at least two members of the governing body, shall be filed with the Registrar within twenty-one days from the date of the general meeting.

(6) If the requirements of this section are not complied with, the society and every member of its governing body, who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

16. *Recovery of penalty accruing under bye-law.*—Whenever by any bye-law duly made in accordance with the rules and regulations of a society, or, if the rules do not provide for the making of bye-laws, by any bye-law made at a general meeting of the members of the society convened for the purpose (for the making of which the concurrent votes of three-fifths of the members present at such meeting shall be necessary), and pecuniary penalty is imposed for the breach of any rule or bye-law of the society, such penalty, when accrued may be recovered in any court having jurisdiction where the defendant resides or the society is situate, as the governing body thereof deems expedient.

17. *Society to keep a register of members.*—(1) Every society shall have a register of its members wherein the following particulars are entered:—

(a) the names and addresses and the occupation, if any, of the members;

(b) the date on which each person became a member; and

(c) the date on which any person ceased to be a member.

(2) If default is made in complying with the requirements of sub-section (1), the society and every member of the governing body, who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day during which the default continues.

18. *Members liable to be sued as strangers.*—Any person who—

(a) is in arrear of a subscription which, according to the rules and regulations of the society, he is bound to pay; or

(b) possesses or detains any property of the society in a manner, or or a time, contrary to such rules and regulations; or

(c) injuries or destroys any property of the society, may be sued for such arrear or for the damage occurring from such detention, injury or destruction of property in the manner hereinafter provided.

19. *Members guilty of offences punishable as strangers.*—Any member of a society who—

(a) steals or embezzles any money or any other property of such society; or

(b) wilfully and maliciously destroys or injures any property of such society; or

(c) forges any deed, bond, security for money, receipt or other instrument whereby the fund of the society may be exposed to loss, shall be subject to the same prosecution and if convicted shall be liable to be punished in the like manner as any person not being a member would be subject and liable to in respect of the like offence.

20. *Societies enabled to alter, extend or abridge their purposes.*—Whenever it appears to the governing body of any society which has been established for any particular purpose or purposes, that it is advisable to alter, extend or abridge such purpose or purposes to or for any other purpose or purposes allowed by this Act, or to amalgamate such society, either wholly or partially, with any other society such governing body may submit the proposition to the members of the society in a written or printed report and may convene a special meeting for the consideration thereof according to the rules and regulations of the society:

Provided that no such proposition shall be carried into effect unless such report has been delivered or sent by post to every member of the society ten days previous to the special meeting convened by the governing body for the consideration thereof, nor unless such proposition has been agreed to by the votes of three-fifths of the members delivered in person or by proxy, and confirmed by the votes of three-fifths of the members present at a second special meeting convened by the governing body at an interval of one month after the former meeting.

21. *Power to call for accounts and inspection of books etc.*—(1) The Registrar may at any time call upon the governing body of any society to submit periodically accounts of income and expenditure and of the assets and liabilities of the society.

(2) The Registrar or any other officer authorised by the Government in this behalf shall periodically inspect the accounts and other books of the society and submit to the Government a report on the result of such inspection.

(3) The Registrar or the officer referred to in sub-section (2) may enter the premises of the society, and the governing body and the servants of the society shall furnish him with all information he may call for and shall also render him all the assistance necessary to enable him to conduct the inspection and make the report.

(4) It shall be the duty of the governing body and of all persons who are or have been servants of the society to produce before the Registrar or the officer referred to in sub-section (2) all books and documents in their custody or power relating to the society and to answer any question relating to the affairs of the society.

(5) Whenever the Registrar or the officer referred to in sub-section (2) has reason to believe that the accounts or other books or documents of a society are withheld without sufficient excuse, he may, after recording the reasons and the grounds of his belief, enter and search or cause to be searched any place or may seize any such accounts, books or documents.

(6) The Government may, for the efficient and better management of the society, review the report submitted under sub-section (2) and pass such orders as they deem fit, other than those referred to in sub-section (1) of section 27.

22. *Power to fine any member of governing body or servant of society and to dismiss him for disobedience.*—(1) The Registrar may fine any member of the governing body or servant of a society who, wilfully or contumaciously, disobeys any order passed by him under section 21, which fine may extend to fifty rupees for each act of disobedience.

(2) If any member of the governing body or servant of a society fails to carry out the order referred to in sub-section (1) within one week from the date of receipt by him of the order imposing the fine, the Registrar shall report the fact to the Government and the Government may after considering the report of the Registrar, dismiss him.

(3) The governing body of the society shall be bound to give effect to the order passed by the Government under sub-section (2) and any failure on their part to give effect to such order shall be deemed to be disobedience within the meaning of this section.

(4) A person dismissed under sub-section (2) shall be disqualified to be elected or nominated as a member of the governing body for a period of five years from the date of such dismissal, unless the disqualification is removed by the Government.

23. *Vacancy to be filled up in accordance with rules and regulations of society.*—In cases in which a member of the governing body is dismissed under section 22, the vacancy shall be filled up in accordance with the rules and regulations of the society.

24. *Amendments to memorandum and rules and regulations of a society.*—(1) When any amendment is made in the provisions of the memorandum or the rules and regulations of a society, a copy of the resolution effecting the amendment, certified to be a correct copy by not less than three members of the governing body, shall be filed with the Registrar within fourteen days from the date of the general meeting at which the resolution was passed.

(2) If delay is made in so filing with the Registrar a copy of the resolution mentioned in sub-section (1), the society and every member of its governing body shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day during which the default continues.

25. *Provision for dissolution of societies and adjustment of their affairs.*—Any number not less than three-fourths of the members of any society may determine that the society shall be dissolved, and thereupon it shall be dissolved forthwith or at the time then agreed upon, and all necessary steps shall be taken for the disposal and settlement of the property of the society, its claims and liabilities, according to the rules of the said society applicable thereto, if any, and if not, then as the governing body may determine:

Provided that, in the event of any dispute arising among the said governing body or the members of the society, the adjustment of its affairs shall be referred to the District Court within the jurisdiction of which the registered office of the society is situate, and the court shall make such order in the matter as it deems fit:

Provided further that no society shall be dissolved unless three-fourths of its members have expressed a wish for such dissolution, by their votes delivered in person or by proxy, at a general meeting convened for the purpose and approved by the Registrar.

26. *Upon dissolution no member to receive profit.*—If upon the dissolution of any society, there remains after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to, or distributed among, the members of the said society, or any of them but shall be given to the Government upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon or to some other society which has for its object the furtherance of aims similar, as near as may be, to the objects of the dissolved society, to be determined by the votes of not less than three-fifths of the members present, personally or by proxy, at the time of the dissolution, or, in default thereof, by the court referred to in section 25:

Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any society which has been founded or established by the contributions of share-holders in the nature of a joint stock company.

27. *Application to court for dissolution, framing rules, etc.*—(1) When an application is made by the Government or by ten per cent of the members on the rolls of a society to the District Court within the jurisdiction of which the registered office of the society is situate, the court may, after inquiry and on being satisfied that it is just and equitable, pass any of the following orders namely:—

(a) removing the existing governing body of a society and appointing a new governing body;

(b) framing rules for the better and efficient management of the society;

(c) dissolving the society.

(2) Where the application under sub-section (1) is made by the members of the society, the applicants shall deposit in court along with the application a sum of one hundred rupees in cash as security for costs.

28. *Handing over of surplus assets by court.*—When a society is dissolved under section 27, the court may, if the Government are willing to accept the management of the society, order that such management shall be handed over to the Government or that any surplus assets remaining after the satisfaction of the debts and liabilities of the society may be given to some other society which has for its object the furtherance of aims similar, as near as may be, to the objects of the dissolved society.

29. *Appeal against orders under section 27.*—An appeal shall lie to the High Court from any order passed under section 27 as if it were a decree in a suit and shall be presented within the time prescribed therefor.

30. *Appeals against orders of Registrar and Inspector General of Registration.*—(1) An appeal shall lie from any order passed under this Act—

(i) by the Inspector General of Registration, to the Government; and

(ii) by any other Registrar, to the Inspector General of Registration,

and such appeal may be made at any time before the expiry of sixty days of the date of the order.

(2) The Government or the Inspector General of Registration, as the case may be, may admit an appeal after the expiry of the

sixty days referred to in sub-section (1) if they or he are or is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within that period.

(3) An appeal under sub-section (1) shall be in such form as may be prescribed.

31. *Registrar to maintain a register of societies.*—(1) The Registrar shall maintain a register of societies in which shall be entered the name of every society, the location of its office, the date of its registration and the names of the documents filed in pursuance of the provisions of this Act.

(2) The memorandum and all other documents relating to each society shall be kept filed in a separate file book maintained for each society.

(3) Where the Registrar has reasonable cause to believe that a society is not functioning, he shall send to the society by post a letter enquiring whether the society is functioning.

(4) If the Registrar either receives an answer from the society to the effect that it is not functioning, or does not, within one month after sending the letter referred to in sub-section (3), receive any answer, he may publish in the Gazette and send to the society by post a registered notice that at the expiration of three months from the date of that notice, the name of the society mentioned therein will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register as defunct.

(5) If no cause to the contrary is shown by the Society before the expiry of the time mentioned in sub-section (4), the Registrar may, by order, strike its name off the register and publish such order in the Gazette; and on such publication, the society shall stand dissolved:

Provided that the liability, if any, of every member of the governing body of the society and of every member of the society shall continue and may be enforced as if the society had not been dissolved.

32. *Inspection of documents.*—(1) Any person may inspect any document filed with the Registrar under this Act.

(2) Any person may require a copy of, or extract from, any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar.

33. *Fees.*—(1) There shall be paid to the Registrar in respect of the several matters mentioned in the Schedule, the fees therein specified.

(2) The Government may, in the public interest, by notification in the Gazette, remit, in whole or in part, any fee payable under this Act.

(3) The Government may, by notification in the Gazette, authorise the Registrar to exercise the power vested in them by sub-section (2) and may in like manner withdraw such authority.

(4) The exercise of the power delegated under sub-section (3) shall be subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be specified in the notification and also to control and revision by the Government or by such officer as may be empowered by the Government in this behalf.

(5) The Government shall also have power to control and revise the acts or proceedings of any officer empowered under sub-section (4).

(6) All fees paid to the Registrar in pursuance of this Act shall be accounted for to the Government.

34. *To what societies the Act applies.*—The following societies may be registered under this Act, namely:—

Charitable societies, societies established for the promotion of science, literature, religion, social reform, crafts, cottage industries or the fine arts, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the foundation or maintenance of libraries or reading rooms for general use among the members or open to the public, or public museums and galleries of painting and other works of art, collections of natural history, mechanical and philosophical inventions, instruments or designs.

35. *Trial of offences under Act.*—(1) No Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the second class shall try an offence under this Act, and the Magistrate shall not take action except upon a report received from the Registrar, or upon a complaint by any other person with the sanction in writing of the Registrar, or any other authority to whom such Registrar is subordinate, regarding such offence.

(2) The Court imposing any fine under this Act may direct that the whole or any part thereof be applied in or towards payment of the cost of the proceedings.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Central Act 5 of 1898), the Registrar may, on receipt of such compensation as may be fixed by him, compound any offence punishable under the foregoing provisions of this Act and such composition shall have the effect of an acquital of the accused.

36. *Saving of existing societies.*—Every society registered or deemed to be registered under the Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act, 1955 (XII of 1955), or under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Central Act 21 of 1860), as in force in the Malabar district referred to in sub-section (2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (Central Act 37 of 1956), and in existence at the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to be registered under this Act.

37. *Power to make rules.*—(1) The Government may, by notification in the Gazette, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the form in which appeals and applications under this Act may be made;

(b) any other matter which has to be, or may be, prescribed under this Act.

(3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before the Legislative Assembly while it is in session for a total period of fourteen days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid, or the session immediately following, the Legislative Assembly makes any modification in the rule or decides that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

38. *Repeal.*—The Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act, 1955 (XII of 1955) and the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Central Act 21 of 1860), as in force in the Malabar district referred to in sub-section (2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (Central Act 37 of 1956), are hereby repealed.

THE SCHEDULE

[*See* sub-section (1) of Section 33]

Table of fees to be paid to the Registrar

		Rs.	
1.	For registration of a society	50.00	
2.	For filing any document required or authorised to be filed under this Act, other than the memorandum	3.00	
3.	For search or inspection of a single entry or document	1.50	(for the first year and 50 paise for every subsequent year)
4.	For the issue of copy of certificate of registration	5.00	
5.	For every copy or extract of any document in the custody of the Registrar, other than a copy of the certificate of registration	0.30	(for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied)
6.	For an appeal to the Government or the Inspector General of Registration under section 30	15.00	

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The laws relating to the registration of literary, scientific and charitable societies in force in the State of Kerala are—

(i) the Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act, 1955 (XII of 1955); and

(ii) the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Central Act 21 of 1860).

The former Act is in force in the Travancore-Cochin area and the latter Act is in force in the Malabar area, of the State of Kerala. It is considered necessary to enact a uniform and comprehensive law on the subject applicable throughout the State.

2. The Bill is intended for the above purpose.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

The Bill if enacted and brought into operation would not involve any expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Sub-clause (2) of clause 33 of the Bill seeks to empower the Government to remit in the public interest, by notification in the Gazette, any fee payable under the Act. According to sub-clause (3) of that clause the Government have power to delegate by notification in the Gazette their power under sub-clause (2) to the Registrar.

Clause 37 of the Bill seeks to empower the Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act. Such rules may provide *inter alia* for the form in which appeals and applications may be made and any other matter which has to be, or may be, prescribed under the Act.

The matters in respect of which notifications may be issued or rules may be made are of an administrative nature. Further, the rules shall be subject to scrutiny of the Legislative Assembly. The delegation contemplated in the Bill is thus of a normal character.

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